SUPPLEMENT TO

THE

MYSORE GAZETTE.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಗಜೆಟ್. ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್.

Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY 8TH JUNE 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

(*Continued from Supplement to Gazette No. 9.*)

13. Professor Balfour seems to labour under a misapprehension when, in the concluding sentence of his remarks. he sums up the subjects of education, and states that botany, chemistry, natural history, along with practical work in a botanic garden or nursery, could be well prosecuted in Britain. This, I beg to submit, would be an excellent education for a scientific gardener, but not for a Forest Officer. Nor could the examination be conducted in a garden, for the treatment of single plants in a garden, and the management of wood-lands or forests are two things essentially different.

On the other hand, his statement that the German and French languages are not absolutely essential for the Indian Forest Department is perfectly correct. They are merely required as a bridge to enable candidates to acquire that knowledge and practical experience which they cannot otherwise obtain.

14. It may, however, be expedient so to modify the plan of education as entirely to remove the ground of complaint that young men are sent abroad to be instructed in those branches of science which they might equally well study in Great Britain. This may be done by dividing the special training into two portions. The first would comprise the purely scientific part, especially the study of the natural sciences. One year and a half might be assigned to these studies, and any University, College, or other place of instruction in Great Britain might be selected by the candidates. The following would be the branches of study:—

I.—*Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.*—The elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, heat, climate, rain-fall, and the first elements of electricity and magnetism

II.—*Chemistry. In-organic.*—The non-metalic elements, and the principal metals. *Organic.*—Elements only, with special reference to the chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organism.

The chemical principles of the process of nutrition and of respiration in plants and animals.

Fermentation, decay, putrefaction, destructive distillation.

III.—*Botany.*—Characters of the principal European natural orders. Demonstration of the botanical characters upon common British plants.

The elementary facts referring to the development and nutrition of plants.

IV.—*Geology.*—Elementary portions of descriptive geology.

V.—Either the French or the German language, good colloquial knowledge, with the facility to read and translate into English, easy passages taken from the works of some classical writer.

15. The question would have to be settled, whether the proficiency of candidates in these subjects should be tested by an examination, or whether certificates of regular attendance at the lectures, and a creditable passing of the usual examination during the lectures, granted by the professors themselves, would be sufficient.

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I am inclined to recommend an examination in these subjects for two reasons.—

1st. Certificates granted by Professors and Teachers of sciences are of unequal value.

2nd. Before sending candidates to study in France or Germany, it should be ascertained, beyond all doubt, that they are sufficiently acquainted with the language to profit by the course of studies arranged for them.

I may also mention that I have submitted this part of the question to Sir Edward Ryan, and understand that there will be no difficulty in the Civil Service Commissioners undertaking this examination, as well as the examination for admission. In both instances the examination would not be competitive, but merely have the object to test the proficiency of the candidates. A report would be made, and the selection or rejection of candidates would rest with the Secretary of State.

16. It should, however, I think, be distinctly stated in the paper of particulars to be circulated, in case it is decided to carry on the plans here proposed, that these two examinations, one in English, mathematics, and drawing, for admission to a candidateship, the other in sciences and languages, will be held, so as to warn all applicants to be prepared to undergo it. This year it was left uncertain whether an examination should be held or not, and thereby those of the candidates who had left school several years ago were placed at a considerable disadvantage when called upon to undergo an examination in mathematics, for which they were not prepared.

17. In the above statement of the sciences to be studied, I have not attempted to fix the limits of each subject; I have only, in a general way, indicated the more important subjects to which the attention of candidates should be directed. It would hardly be practicable, I believe, further to enter into details. The time assigned to these studies, viz., one year and a half being given, the examiners will find no difficulty in framing their questions, so as to determine the question whether the candidates have employed their time well, and in the right direction.

The case may arise of applications being made by persons who have taken academical degrees or honours in science and mathematics. The examinations for some of these require more than the subjects enumerated above. Such candidates might be exempted from all examinations, and at once commence their professional studies on the Continent, provided they give proof of a sufficient knowledge of French or German. Others might only be entitled to exemption from examination in certain subjects. The same privilege might be extended to other than academical examinations, leaving it to the Secretary of State to determine how far the certificates of candidates would entitle them to exemptions. No difficulty will, I suppose, be found in providing for the vacancies that may arise through any rejections at the second or science examination, by selecting a larger number of candidates the year following.

18. The arrangement now proposed will have one very great advantage over that under which this year's candidates were selected. The young men, when going to France or Germany for their professional studies, will be better prepared, and more nearly on a par with the students of those countries who attend the Forest Schools, to prepare themselves for the State Forest Service of their country. In this respect, I would beg especially to invite the attention of the Secretary of State to the rules for the admission of students to the French Forest School, as stated in the "Règlement pour l' Admission à l' Ecole Impériale Forestière," submitted with my letter to your address.

The requirements of this examination are higher in almost every branch of knowledge, and, besides those included in our programme, a considerable proficiency in history, political and physical geography, and the elements of astronomy, are required. Moreover, no candidate is admitted who has not the degree of *Bachelier ès Sciences*, the attainment of which requires a good classical education.

I may also add, that these examinations in France are exceedingly strict.

Even under the new arrangements, therefore, many of the English students will be considerably behind their French comrades at the Forest School.

I may mention that, during my late journeys through the forests of France, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the excellent effect produced by such a careful training of their Forest Officers. The high standard of general efficiency of the younger men among them has struck me as very remarkable.

In many of the States of Germany an impartial observer would arrive at the same result.

19. With the arrangements discussed above, the time to be assigned for professional training on the continent may be shortened to two years. In my letter of the 24th September, I had limited the term to one year, but when I came to make the arrangements to carry out the plan in France and

Germany, I found no one whom I could have entrusted with this work, willing to undertake the taining in so short time. In France there is only one way of obtaining the requisite knowledge. This is to attend the regular course of the Imperial Forest School with the students who prepare for the State Forest Service in that country. The duration of this course is 22 months, that is, from the 1st November to the 1st September of the second year. To demand any alteration in this, for the sake of a few students from this country, is out of the question; we must adjust our arrangements to theirs. Now, a preliminary practical training, however short, is indispensable to enable the British students to derive any real benefit from the course of lectures at Nancy. If the sojourn in France is cut down to two years, the months of September and October before the commencement of the biennial course remain. One of the objects in extending it to eight months was to give candidates an opportunity of improving their knowledge in those branches in which they are imperfectly prepared. As a more complete preparation is now contemplated, before sending them to France, so much time will not be needed.

In Germany, where for the present arrangements for private tuition have been made, the consequence of the modification now proposed will be to shorten the second part of the course which, under this year's arrangements, was intended to comprise instruction in the natural sciences, which may hereafter be dispensed with.

20. Doubtless it would be very useful to add to all this an apprenticeship of two months with an approved Forester or Wood-manager in Scotland. The most useful season would, I believe, be in early spring; and those candidates who can afford the time, during their scientific studies in Great Britain, would do well to devote part of their vacation to this additional preparation. A strong recommendation to that effect might be given them, at the India Office, at the time of their admission; and the certificates granted by their instructor might be made to entitle them to a stipend or other remuneration.

In the particulars it might also be stated, that the instruction in forestry abroad has been arranged as a temporary measure only, until the establishment in Great Britain or India of an efficient Forest School.

21. The term of training for forest appointments in India, having under these arrangements been extended to three years and a half, and the standard of education having been raised, something will have to be done to induce a sufficient number of candidates to come forward.

The number of this year's applicants, which was considerable at first, was reduced very much when candidates more clearly understood that the course of training would entail considerable expense. The expense of the studies on the continent has now been estimated as follows:—

For Germany, 180*l.* per annum, including fees for instruction.

For France, 144*l.*, instruction being free, with the exception, perhaps, of an additional sum of 8*l.* (200 francs) to be paid for instruction during the two months of preliminary training.

If, towards these amounts, the Secretary of State would contribute 60*l.* half yearly, or 120*l.* per annum, many candidates would come forward who might otherwise be deterred by the expense of the training abroad.

I think it would be worth while to raise the stipend to this amount, considering that the number of young men to be trained in Europe for the service in the forests of India will not be large, and that it will decrease as soon as we are able to train Natives for all except the highest posts in the different Forest Departments of India. The young men to be trained and sent out now will, I hope, not only serve as Forest Officers, but contribute their part towards the training of Native Forest Officers and Subordinates.

22. I may here allude to Professor Balfour's suggestions, that the candidates should in this country be instructed in Hindustanee or in some of the Indian dialects.

I fear this would have the effect of over-loading the studies of the young men, and that the time which the study of Eastern languages in this country would absorb, could be employed to the same purpose, but with much greater effect in India.

23. With this I have the honor to submit a proposed amended form of particulars, which I would suggest might be considered, in case it should be decided to carry out as a permanent measure, a scheme of training young men for service in the forests of India. With reference to the large number of rejections at this year's medical examination, I have thought it expedient to insert a passage, that none should apply who have not active habits, combined with a strong hardy constitution.

The provisions of this amended plan I have discussed with Dr. Joseph Hooker, Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and I would respectfully

suggest that his advice be requested on this subject, in case the scheme for the training of Forest Officers is to be entertained. In making this suggestion, I would beg to guard against the impression that Dr. Hooker's views on the subject of the education of Forest Officers for India are in accordance with those expressed in this letter, and in my letter of the 6th October last. I have discussed the subject with him, but Dr. Hooker has in no way committed himself to an opinion. Whatever his views may be, I think that it will be for the benefit of the public service to take his advice on this matter.

I would also solicit permission to send copies of this letter and of the proposed amended "particulars" privately, with my letter of the 6th October last on the same subject, to the following gentlemen :—

1.—Professor Balfour, Director, Royal Gardens, Edinburgh.

2.—Dr. J. D. Hooker, Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.

3.—Dr. Thomson, late Director of Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

4.—Honorable J. Howard, Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.

5.—The Right Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, Civil Service Commission.

6.—Sir James Campbell, Bart., Deputy Surveyor of the Dean Forest.

And to any other persons who have taken an interest in these proposals.

Particulars respecting the selection of candidates for nomination to Junior Appointments for the Forest Department in India.

The Secretary of State for India in Council having resolved to send out five young men properly trained, and well educated from this country for service in the forests of India, with a view to their being ultimately promoted to the superior posts in that Department, the following are the conditions required of persons seeking to be nominated to one of these appointments, and the advantages held out to them :—

Candidates must be British subjects, and must be between 17 and 25 years of age. None should apply who have not active habits, combined with a strong hardy constitution. They must send the following documents to the Revenue Department of the India Office between the 1st and 15th November 1867, after which no applications will be received.—

1. Their names and parentage, a certificate of their birth, and, if under age, a statement of consent from parents or guardians.

2. A statement of the places of education at which they may have been since they were twelve years old accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last two years, and proof of their having mastered the following branches of knowledge, as well as specimens of their proficiency in free hand and plan drawing :—

I.—English writing from dictation, and English composition.

II.—Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

III.—Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportion, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression, and compound interest.

IV.—Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid) and plane trigonometry.

V.—Free hand and plan drawing.

Those candidates whose testimonials and certificates appear satisfactory, will be invited to appear personally at the India Office on a day to be fixed in December.

The candidates will then be directed to appear for medical examination before the Indian Medical Board.

They will also appear before the examiners of the Civil Service Commission to test their proficiency in the various subjects mentioned above.

Those of the candidates who will be selected by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India must then agree to undergo a regular course of studies and training of three years and a half in the natural sciences, in the practice and science of forestry, and in those branches of surveying and engineering required for the profession of a Forest Officer in India.

The first, or purely scientific part of this course of training, will take place in Great Britain; for the second part, comprising the instruction in forestry and the subjects immediately connected therewith, arrangements will, for the present (until an efficient Forest School in Great Britain or in India shall have been established) be made on the continent, that is, in France for those candidates who are sufficiently acquainted with French, and in Germany for those who are familiar with the language of that country. One year and a half is assigned to the first or purely scientific part, and two years to the training in forestry and the subjects intimately connected therewith. The following are the arrangements to be followed by candidates, but Her Majesty's Secretary

of State reserves to himself the right from time to time to make such alterations in the course of studies and training as may be expedient.

The studies of candidates during the first or scientific part of their training shall comprise the following subjects:—

I.—*Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.*—The elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, heat, climate, rain-fall, and the first elements of electricity and magnetism.

II.—*Chemistry, Inorganic.*—The non-metalic elements and the principal metals.

Organic—Elements only, with special reference to the chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organism; the chemical principles of the process of nutrition and of respiration in plants and animals. Fermentation, decay, putrefaction, destructive distillation.

III.—*Botany.*—Characters of the principal European natural orders. Ability to describe any common phaenogamous plant of ordinary structure, systematically and with accuracy, from a living specimen.

The elementary facts referring to the development and nutrition of plants.

IV.—Geology.—Elementary portions of descriptive geology.

V.—Either the French or the German language. Good colloquial knowledge, with the facility to read and translate into English easy passages taken from the works of some classical writer.

Candidates are at liberty to choose the place of study, but they must, before being admitted to the second or practical part of instruction, pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the branches of science and in one of the languages enumerated above. This examination will be held in July or August 1869, and the candidates must, on the day previous to the examination, report themselves at the India Office, and produce testimonials from the Professors or Masters under whom they have been studying.

Candidates who fail to pass the examination in sciences and one of the languages at the close of the first year and a half, may continue their studies for another year, but they will not be allowed to present themselves more than twice for this examination.

Those candidates who fail to satisfy Her Majesty's Secretary of State that they have attained a sufficient proficiency in the subjects mentioned, will be removed from the list of candidates.

Those candidates who, from previous study, feel themselves competent to pass the second or science examination at the same time as the first, or examination for admission, will be permitted to do so. Application for doing so should be made by them when sending in their papers and testimonials.

Candidates who have taken academical degrees or honours in science and mathematics will, wholly or partially, be excused from the examination of admission as well as the examination in sciences, and only be required to furnish proof of a sufficient knowledge of German or French. Candidates who have passed any examination requiring a sufficiently high standard of proficiency will be excused examination in those branches in which they have been previously examined. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will determine how far the certificates of candidates may entitle them to exemption, either entire or partial, from examination.

It is very desirable that candidates should, before proceeding to the continent for their professional training, devote two months to a practical apprenticeship with an approved Wood-manager or Forester in Scotland. Early spring is the best season of the year for this purpose. A certificate of their having done so will entitle them to a stipend of twenty pounds, to be paid in case they pass the science examination.

The course of training in forestry abroad will commence on the 1st September 1869, and be concluded on 1st September 1871.

The following arrangements have been made for those candidates who are qualified in French. They will proceed to Paris and report themselves at the "Direction Gènèrale des Forêts." The months of September and October will be spent in a forest district for preliminary practical training. By the 1st November they will proceed to Nancy, where they will be received as students at the Imperial Forest School, and pass through the regular biennial course of studies, practical exercises, and periodical examinations with the French students. The whole expense of their residence in France has been estimated at 300 francs per month, or 144*l.* per annum. The instruction is gratuitous.

No entrance fees are paid at the School. A small remuneration may have to be paid in addition to the above sum for the preliminary practical training.

Those candidates who possess a sufficient knowledge of German will proceed to Hanover, and report themselves to Mr. Burckhardt, the Director of Forests in the former kingdom of Hanover, who will

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undertake the general direction of their studies and practical training.

During the first year the candidates will be placed with an executive Forest Officer in charge of a forest district (Oberförster), where they will serve their apprentice-ship in the practical work of a forester, and at the same time receive instruction in the science of forestry. The Director will from time to time see them, and they will occasionally accompany him on his tours of inspection.

During the second year the candidates will live at Hanover, where they will continue their studies in the different branches of the science of forestry, as well as in surveying and engineering, in so far as may appear requisite for a forest Officer in India.

They will occasionally accompany the Director or others of the principal forest officers, on their journeys of inspection, and will from time to time be sent to different forest districts, to become acquainted with the different kinds of forests and the various methods adopted for their management. Should such hereafter appear expedient, the time assigned to Hanover may be spent at a forest school, as may be arranged by the Director.

The whole cost for maintenance and instruction during their studies in Germany has been estimated at 100 thalers per month, or 180*l*. per annum. This includes all remuneration paid for instruction.

During the course of training, arranged as here described in France or Germany, the candidates will be expected to conduct themselves throughout in a proper and gentlemanlike manner; to obey the injunctions of the officers and professors appointed to instruct them: to use due diligence in the practical work and in their studies, and zealously to improve every opportunity for learning that may be offered them. Candidates who do not conduct themselves in a proper and gentlemanlike manner, or who do not show satisfactory progress in their studies, will be removed from the list of candidates on the report of the officer entrusted with the general direction of their studies.

To those candidates whose conduct and progress are satisfactory, Her Majesty's Secretary of State engages to pay a stipend at the rate of 60*l*. for each half-year during the two years of their studies abroad. This stipend will be paid half-yearly on the recommendation of the officer entrusted with the general direction of the studies and training of the candidates in France or Germany.

After completing the course prescribed abroad, an examination will be held by the officers and professors entrusted with the instruction of the candidates. Those who give proof of a satisfactory progress in the subject in which they had been instructed will be nominated Junior Assistants in the Forest Department in India.

Within a month of his nomination each nominee must sign a covenant in the form appended hereto, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of the passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay at the rate of Rs. 250 (which is about the equivalent of 25*l*. in English money) a month from the date of his signing the covenant.

On arrival in India the nominee will be required to report himself to the Government of India or to the Government of Bombay or Madras, in case he should be sent to one of these Presidencies, and he will then be posted to such part of the forests as the service may require.

On joining his post the nominee will become entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay and promotion accorded to officers of the Forest Department by the rules and regulations for the time being, and to leave of absence and retiring pensions under the leave and pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service for the time being. No rise of pay or promotion will, however, take place previous to his passing an examination in such one of the native languages as may be prescribed by the Government under which he is serving.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be forwarded to all Local Governments* and Administrations, in continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 6 F. of 1867.

*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, and Central India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to Dr. Brandis for information.

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, COL. R. A.
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Circular No. 3715.

From

E. C. BAYLEY, Esqr.

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

Dated, Fort William, the 11th April 1867.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Sir,

Questions having from time to time arisen, as to the conditions under which sums contributed from Local Funds for educational purposes can be regarded as eligible to be supplemented by grants-in-aid from the General Revenues, I am desired by the Governor General in Council to make the following remarks regarding the considerations which must govern the application of the Grant-in-aid Rules in such cases.

2. The fundamental principle of the educational grant-in-aid system being to encourage and stimulate voluntary efforts on the part of the people towards the promotion of education, there is no reason why popular contributions, in the form of assignments for educational purposes, from Municipal Funds, or other funds of a similar kind, should not be regarded as eligible to such encouragement under the Grant-in-aid Rules, so long as the contributions are really of a voluntary character. It has been decided, for instance, that the proceeds of cesses realized in the Madras Presidency under the Local Education Act (VI. of 1863) may be supplemented by grants-in-aid from the General Revenues, because the assessment under that Act is essentially a voluntary one. Similarly, any assignment for educational purposes from the proceeds of an Octori or Town duty voluntarily assessed by the inhabitants of any town, may fairly be regarded as a voluntary contribution eligible to be supplemented by an imperial grant-in-aid, subject, of course, to the other conditions ordinarily governing the application of the Grant-in-aid Rules. On the other hand, it would involve a departure from the principle and intention of the grant-in-aid system, if grants were made as supplements to funds not voluntarily subscribed, or made available by the people but compulsorily levied. The fact, for instance, that a certain portion of the land revenue is, in some part of the country, set apart for local educational objects does not afford any ground for regarding it in the light of a contribution which may be supplemented from imperial funds under the educational Grant-in-aid Rules.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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ಹೋಂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟಮೆಂಟ.

ಯಾವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಫಂಡಿನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನರಲ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಯೆಂಬ ಪೊಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ ಯೆಂಬ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದರಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ್ದೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸ ಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಆಗಾಗ್ಯೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚಕ ಸಭೆಯೊಳಗಣ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು ವುಪಯೋಗಿಸ ತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ.

೨. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳು ಸ್ವತಃ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವದೂ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸುವದು ಸಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಿಷಯದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ಯಾನೇ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯೋದ್ದೇಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಫಲ್ ಫಂಡುಗಳಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಇತರ ಫಂಡುಗಳಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳು ಕೊಡುವ ಧನವು ಯಾವ ಪರ್ಯಂತ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದುವರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ವುಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಯಾಕೆ ಯೋಚಿಸ ಕೂಡದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲವು. ಮಸಲಾ ಮದರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಯೆಡ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ಯಾನೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯದ ೧೮೬೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ೬ನೇ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಸೂಲಾಗತಕ್ಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಬಾಬತು ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಪೊಟ್ಟು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ಯಾನೇ ಸಹಾಯಧನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆ ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಸದರೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಬದಸ್ತೂರ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿ

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ಷಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಷಹರಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಸ್ವತಃ ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಆಕ್ಟ್ರಾಯಿಯಾನೆ ಸಾಯರ್ ಯಾ, ಷಹರ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯು ಬಾಬತು ಹಣದಿಂದ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಸ್ಸೈನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಯೆಂಬ ಯಾವ ವೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ವೊತ್ತಾಶೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಹಾಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದಂತಾ ಅವರವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಕೊಡುವ ದ್ರವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಯೆಣಿಸ ಬಹುದು. ಪರಂತು ಇಂಥಾ ದ್ರವ್ಯವು ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್ ಯೇಯಿಂಡ್ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ವುಪಯೋಗದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂತಾ ಯಿತರ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ಚಂದಾ ಮಾಡದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ವೊದಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡದೇ ಪರಂತು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವೊತ್ತಾಶೆಯಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಯೆಂಬ ವುಪಕಾರ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಯಿನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೂ ಯಿರಾದೆಗೂ ಭಂಗ ವುಂಟಾಗುವದು. ಮಸಲಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವೊಂದು ಭಾಗದೊಳಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಕಂದಾಯದ ಪೈಕಿ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗ ತೆಗದು ಯಿಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಥೆ ಯೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಯೆಡ್ಯುಕೇಷನಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿಯಿನ್ ಯೇಯಿಡ್ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನ ಫಂಡಿನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ವೊತ್ತಾಸೆಯ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾದಂಥಾ ಕಾಂಟ್ರೀಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ವೊಬಲಗೆಂದು ಯೆಣಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೇನೂಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲವು.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE—1867.

Notice regarding the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree at Honnawally, on the 20th June 1867.

ಹೊನ್ನಾವಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದಾ.

ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸರ್ನೆ ಮಜಕೂರ್ ಅಮಲ್‌ಜಾರಿ ೮ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ವಾದಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆರೆ ಮರುಳಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಅದೇ ಊರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಯಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಕರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ ಹುಚ್ಚನ ಪಟ್ಟಾ ದಾಖಲಾ ಬಾಬತು ಊರಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಇಸ್ಮೆ ಬಾಬತ್ತು ೧೨ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಸಸಿವುಳ್ಳ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದ || ಅರ್ಧ ತೋಟ ಜಫ್ತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರ್ನೆ ಮಜಕೂರ್ ಜೂನ್ ತಾರೀಖು ೨೦ರಲ್ಲು ಐಜ್ ಬಾಗಾಯಿತ್ ಬಳಿ ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳು ಸದರಿ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಿಟೋ ಬಾಗಾಯಿತ್ ಬಳಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗ ಬೇಕು.

Notice regarding the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree, at Coonghul, on the 15th June 1867.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಯೂ|| ಅ|| ಸೂ|| ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸರ್ನೆ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಅಸಲು ೧೮ನೇ ನಂಬರು ವಾದಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೇಟೇಲಿರುವ ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಗ ಈಶ್ವರಸ್ವಾಮಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕ್ಯಾತ್ಸಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಸೂರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಕರಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಜಫ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಬಾಬತು ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಗರದ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ೨೪೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ೬ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಜೂನ್ ೧೫ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಾಜಾಗುವದರಿಂದ ಖಾಯಿಷ್ ಇದ್ದವರು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

ತಾರೀಖು ೨೦ನೇ ಮೇ ಸರ್ನೆ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ತುಮಕೂರು.

Notice regarding the sale of movable and immovable property in satisfaction of a decree, at Toomkoor, on the 10th June 1867.

ತುಮಕೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ನೇಟಿವ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸರ್ನೆ ಗುಜಸ್ತ ಅಪ್ಪಿಲ್ ೩ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ವಾದಿ ತಿಂಮಣ್ಣಯ್ಯಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಹೊನ್ನವಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚೆಕೆರೆ ಬಂಮಣ್ಣ ವಗೈರೆರಿಂದಾ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಕರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗ್ಗೆ ಜಫ್ತಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ೪ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಬಂಮಣ್ಣನ ಬಾಬತು ಚರ ಜಿಂದಗಿ ೨೪||= ೪ ಬಾಬತು ಸ್ಥಿರಜಿಂದಗಿ ಯೆಂಬ ಮನೆ ೧ ತೋಟ ೨ ಸಹಾ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳು ೧೦ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೦. ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಹರಾಜಾಗುವದರಿಂದಾ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಖುಷಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಜನರು ಹೊನ್ನವಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Notice regarding the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a decree, at Mysore, on the 18th June 1867.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿ|| ನೇಟಿವ್ ಅ|| ಸೂ|| ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸರ್ನೆ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಅರಿಜಿನಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ ೧೧.

ವಾದಿ.	ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ.
ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಈರಣ್ಣ.	೧ನೇ ಮಹದೇವಮ್ಮ.
	೨ನೇ ಕೆಂಪನಂಜೈಯ್ಯ.

ವಾದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಅಪೀಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳ ಬಾಬತು ಜಫ್ತಾಗಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಯಿರುವ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಮಹಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿವ್ವಲಿಂಗೈಯ್ಯನ ಮನೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ರಸ್ತೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಟ್ರೆ ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪನ ಮನೆ, ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಮನೆ ಈ ಚತುರ್ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಅಂಕಣ ೩ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೋತ್ತರ ಅಂಕಣ ೫ ತ್ಯಾಗದ ಸಾಮಾನಿನಿಂದ ತಕ್ತಪೋಷ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವದು ಮಂಜಲಿ ಮನೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗಾ ಅಂಕಣ ೩, ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಡಸಾಲೆ ಅಂಕಣ ೩ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಖಾಲೀ ಜಾಗಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾವಿ ೧ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರ ೧ ಸಹಾ ೨೦೦. ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಿದೆ ಯಿಸವಿ ಜೂನ್ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೮ನೇ ದಿವಸ ಹಗಲು ೧೧ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಳೀ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ನಾಜರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಹರಾಜ್ ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಡುವದರಿಂದ ಖಾಯಿಷ್ ವುಳ್ಳ ಜನಗಳು ಆ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಛಡ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಹುದು.

H. de LOUSADA.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Notice inviting claimants to two coffee jungles applied for by Pootagowda son of Nunjagowda, and Ahmed khan, respectively, and situated in the Munzerabad Talook, to appear and prefer their claims before the 1st Class Native Assistant Superintendent, Hassan District, within the 10th June 1867.

ಹಾಸನ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್

ಹುಜೂರಿಂದಾ.

ಮಂಜಿರಾಬಾದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಯಸಳೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬಾಳೆಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮನೇವಕ್ತಿನ ಹಿತ್ತಲ್.

ತಾಕು ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೧ ಚಿಲ್ಲ ಯೆಕರೇ ಜಾಗಾ ಚಕ್ಕು ಬಂದಿ

೧ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮದಾನಗುಂಡಿ ಯೆಂತ ಹೆಸರು ಕರಿಯುವ ಹನಾಲು ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾದಿಗೆ ಮಟಾ ವಗೈರೆ ಬೆಳದು ಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಯಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಅಗಸರಕಟ್ಟೆ ಯೆಂಬ ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳುವ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಯಿರುವ ನೀರು ಕಾಲವೆ.

೧ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರನ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ದನಗಳು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೆಯ್ಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿರುಗುವ ಹೋಣಿ.

೧ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಹಿತ್ತಲ್ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರ ಹೋದ ವರುಷ ತೆಗದು ಯಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ಅಗಳು.

೧ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಟೋ
ತಾಕು ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೧ ಚಿಲವಾರ್ ಯೆಕರೇ ವುಳ್ಳದ್ದು ಚಕ್ಕು ಬಂದಿ
೧ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರನ ಮನೇ ಯಿಂದ ದನಗಳು ಮೆಯ್ಯುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ವೋಣಿ.
೧ ಪಶ್ಚಮಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಹಿತಲ್ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರ ಹೋದ ವರುಷ ತೆಗದು ಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹೊಸ ಅಗಳು
೧ ವುತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಟೋ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.
೧ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಟೋ

ಈ ಜವಿನ್ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸದರಿ ಬಾಳೇಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಂಜೆಗೌಡನ ಮಗ ಪುಟ್ಟೇಗೌಡನು ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಿದ್ಧಾನಾಗಿ ಯಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯಪಟ್ಟು ಯಿರುವಂಥಾ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಯಿದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜೂನ್ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೦ರ ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನ ಕುರಿತು ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ನೇಟಿವ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಿದೆ.

ನೋಟಿಸ್.

ಹಾಸನ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಸೂ॥ ಹಜೂರಿಂದಾ.

ಮಂಜರಾಬಾದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಂಜರಾಬಾದು ಹೋಬಳಿ ದೋಣಿಗಾಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮನೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಿತ್ತಲ್
೮ ಯೆಕರೆ ಜಾಗಾ ಚಕ್ಕು ಬಂದಿ
೧ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದನಗಳು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಆರು ಕಟ್ಟು ವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ದಾರಿ
೧ ಪಶ್ಚಮಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರನ ಅಣ್ಣ ಹಸನ್ ಖಾನನ ಮನೆ
೧ ವುತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರನ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಿರಾಂಸಾಬಿ ಹಳೆ ಮನೆ
೧ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಗಲೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಈ ಜಮೀನ್ ಕಾಫಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸದರಿ ದೋಣಿಗಾಲ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಅಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಖಾನನೆಂಬವ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದ್ಧಾನಾಗಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟು ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಸರ್ವರಿಗು ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಜಾಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನ ದರಖಾಸ್ತುದಾರಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜೂನ್ ತಾರೀಕು ೧೦ರ ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ನೆ॥ ಅ॥ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದಿಧೆ.

ಬತಾರೀಕು ೩ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಯಪ್ರೈಲ್ ಸನ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ಹಾಸನ.

Season Report of the Mysore District for the month of April 1867.

There have been a few slight showers of rain during the month throughout the District.

2. The Jola crop in the Mysore Taluq is being destroyed, by a species of worm called "Hoodichay Hoolay." The crops in the other parts of the District are reported to be in general good.

3. Jolah, raggy, castor-oil seed, and towar were sown in almost all the Taluqs of this District during this month.

4. The fall of rain at Mysore was 1 inch and 10 cents, and the average temperature at 6 A. M. was 83½°, that at 6 P. M. having been 86°.

5. The health of the District has in general been good. Fever and small pox are still prevalent to a slight extent in some of the Taluqs. The number of deaths from disease and accident, is reckoned at 530.

6. The mortality amongst cattle is reported to have been 2430, of which 135 were killed by wild beasts.

T. M. M'cHUTCHIN,
Deputy Superintendent,
Mysore District.

ಸನ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಯೇಪ್ರೈಲ್ ಮಾಹೇ ಬಾಬತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು.

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಮಳೆ ಬಿತ್ತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಳದ ಫಸಲು ಒಂದು ಬಗೆ ಹುಡುಚಿ ಹುಳವೆಂಬದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹಲಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಪೈಕಿ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸಲು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬರುತ್ತೆ. ಸದರೀ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಪೈಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಜೋಳ, ರಾಗಿ, ಹರಳು, ತೊಗರಿ ಇವು ಪೇರಾವ್ ಆದವು.

ಮೈಸೂರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಅಂಗುಲವೂ ೧೦ ಸೆಂಟಿಗಳ ಮಳೆ ಬಿತ್ತು.

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿಧೆ. ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವರವೂ ಸಿಡುಬು ಈ ವುಪದ್ರವಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದ್ಯಾಪಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿ ಇಧೆ. ರೋಗದಿಂದಲೂ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ೫೩೦ ಮಂದಿ ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದನಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ೨೪೩೦ ಕಾಲ್ನಡೆ ಸತ್ತಹಂತೆ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ೧೩೫ ಕಾಡು ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

(Signed) T. M. McHUTCHIN,
Dy. Supt. Mysore District.

Coorg Season Report for April 1867.

The ryots in the Yelloosaveraseemè Talook have taken advantage of the early rains, and commenced sowing paddy; the lands in all the other Talooks, with the exception of Mercara, are still being ploughed; and in the Nunjarajputten Talook, they have commenced sowing raggy.

As anticipated in the report of the previous month the cardamom plants are said to be in a most thriving condition, and the blossom, such as to give reasonable hope of a very good crop.

The early showers of the month under review were also most favorable for maturing the coffee berry; and many estates promise to give heavy crops next season; but some plantations are suffering very much from an insect called the "White borer," a species of worm found in old as well as young coffee trees, the stems of which it bores inside and destroys, often, down to the very roots, after which, the insect turns into a fly, and leaves the tree, by boring a hole through the side of

the stem, to propagate its species, and to re-commence the work of destruction elsewhere. Very few, if any, Coffee trees are said even to survive the ravages of the white borer, unless the attacked plant is early observed and broken over before the insect reaches the roots. Some Coffee estates have 40 or 50 per cent of their best bearing trees destroyed through this pest. No remedy or prevention against its ravages seems yet to have been discovered; but many of the most experienced Planters in Coorg think, that the unprecedented drought of last year is the chief cause of the borer having been found so destructive this year; and if this be the case, it is hoped that time will prove it to be an exceptional calamity, likely to succumb to the influences of the present favorable season. The borer would appear to belong to the class of beetles known as Tetramera of the order of coleoptera. It has 4 joints to all the Torsi and answers best to Cuvier's Ratysoma or "Genus Cucujus."

Fever and Small pox were the prevailing diseases. The number of deaths among the population of the Province during the past month was 288, against 116 of the same month last year: of this number there were 125 males 76 females, and 87 children.

The number deaths among the cattle was 611 against 766 of the same month last year.

The market prices are reported nearly the same as last month, with the exception of rice, gram, and oil, which are a little cheaper.

The total fall of rain during the month at Mercara was 1—46, against none in April last year. At Veerajenderpett the rain fall was 73 cents.

Thermometer	Minimum 61,	Mean 70,	Maximum 79.
Barometer	„ 26·40	„ 26·455	„ 26·50.

ಸರ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಮಾಹೆ ಬಾಬತು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು.

ಯೇಳು ಸಾವಿರ ಶೀಮೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಾರೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಭತ್ತ ಪೇರಾವ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಷುರು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮಡಿಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವಿನಾ, ಇತರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ವುಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಯಿಧೆ.

ನಂಜರಾಜ ಪಟ್ಣದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಗೀ ಪೇರಾವ್ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಷುರು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇತರ ಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪೇರಾವಿಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಹಸನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕೀ ಫಸಲು ಬಹಳ ವಳ್ಳೇ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯಂತೆ ಈಗ ಹುವ್ವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿಯೇ ಫಲವಾಗ ಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಮಾಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಮುಂಗಾರೆ ಸಹಾ ಕಾಫಿ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಪಕ್ವವಾಗುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅನೇಕ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸಲ ಕಾಫೀ ಫಲ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗುವದಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ. ಕೆಲವು ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಳೀ ಬೇರರ್ ಯೆಂಬ ವೊಂದು ಬಗೆ ಹುಳ ಬಿದ್ದು ಫಸಲು ಹಲಾಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಜಾತೀ ಹುಳ ಹಳೇ ಗಿಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೊಸ ಗಿಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಹುಳ ಗಿಡಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಕಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ತೊಳ್ಳು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬುಡದವರಿಗೆ ಮರ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ತರುವಾಯ ಹುಳಕ್ಕೆ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತಾಂಗಿಡದ ಪಕತೂತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಿಂದ ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಈ ಹುಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಹುಳಗಳು ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಾತಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬದಸೂರ್ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಷುರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹುಳ ತಗಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಹುಳ ತಗಲಿದ ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಹುಳ ಬುಡ ಸೇರುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂದೆಯೇ ಹುಳ ತಗಲಿದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತೆಗದು ಹಾಕದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ವುಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಅರಿದು ಕೆಲವು ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹುಳ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ೪೦ ಅಥವಾ ೫೦ ಗಿಡಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಷ್ಟವಾದವು. ಈ ಹುಳಗಳ ವುಪಹತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಯಿದುವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವು. ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕಾಫೀ ಪ್ಲೆಂಟರುದಾರ್ರ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಾಹತಿಯುಳ್ಳಂಥಾವರು ಕಳೆದ ಯಿಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೂ ಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈಸಲ ಸದರೀ ಬೇರರ್ ಯೆಂಬ ಹುಳ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಾಶಕರವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಯೆಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈಸಲ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಸದರೀ ಬಾಧೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗ ಬಹುದು. ಬೇರರ್ ಯೆಂಬ ಹುಳ ಭ್ರಮರಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ, ಇದರ ಮೈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಂಧಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಜ್ವರ ಶಿಡುಬು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಬಲಿಸಿ ಯಿತ್ತು. ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೨೮೮ ಮಂದಿ ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟರು, ಕಳೆದ ಇಸವಿ ಇದೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೧೬ ಮಂದಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ೧೨೫ ಮಂದಿ ಗಂಡುಸರು ೭೬ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ೮೭ ಮಂದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಹ ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟರು. ದನಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ೬೧೧ ಸತ್ತವು. ಕಳದ ಯಿಸವಿ ಇದೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೭೬೬ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಧಾರಣವಾಸಿ ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಧೆ. ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಹುರಳಿ ಯೆಂಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಗ್ಗವಾಯಿತು. ಮಡಿಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಅಂಗುಲ ೪೬ ಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಳೆ ಬಿತ್ತು.

COORG.

Notice regarding the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of a certain decree at Mercara, on the 17th June 1867.

ಕೊಡಗು ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ದರ್ಯಾಫ್ತಿ ಕಚೇರಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಿಂದಾ.

ಸರ್ ೧೮೬೬ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಹಜೂರು ಕೋರ್ಟು ಅಪ್ಪೀಲ್ ನಂಬರು ೧೨ರ ವಾದಿ ಮಹದೇವನ ಪ್ಯಾಟೇಲಿರುವ ಬಟ್ಕಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಸೇನ್ ಸಾಬಿ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದೀರು ಕುರುಬರ ಚಿಕ್ಕ, ನರಶಿ ಈ ೨ ಜನರ ಬಾಬತು ಜಪ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಗಿರಿವಿ ಸ್ತಿತಿಯಾದ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಕಾಫಿ ಗಿಡ ನೆಟ್ಟಿರುವಂಥಾ ೨॥ ಯೆಕರ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ೨೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ಹೊರಮಲೆನಾಡು ಕರಣಂಗೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟ ೧ನ್ನು ಬರುವ ಜೂನ್ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೭ನೇ ದಿನ ಹಗಲು ೧೨ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ನಗದ್ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಛಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿದಾರ್ರಿಗೆ ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೆ. ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಯಿರುವವರು ತೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಹುದು. ಬತಾರೀಖು ೧೭ನೇ ಮೇ ಸರ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ದರಜಾಗಾ ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ೨॥ ಮೊ॥ ಐಯಪ್ಪ.

Visitors to the Mysore Museum, Bangalore, during the month of May 1867, *were* 19,939 *in number, averaging exclusive of Sundays and Holidays* 767 *daily.*

ಸರ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಮೇ ಮಾಹೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮ್ಯೂಜಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೯,೯೩೯ಪೈಕಿ ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರಗಳು ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳು ವಿನಾ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಸರಾಸರಿ ೭೬೭ ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಯಿತು.

SIGNATURES MADE IN ದಸ್ತಖತ್ ಆದ್ದು.												Unable to sign No. of ದಸ್ತಖತ್ ಮಾಡಲಾರದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		
English. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್.														
Europeans. ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ ಗಳು.	Natives. ನೇಟಿವ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು.	Tamil. ಅರವ.	Teloogoo. ತೆಲುಗು.	Canarese. ಕನ್ನಡ.	Hindustani. ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನಿ.	Maharatta. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ.	Guzeratt. ಗುಜರಾಥಿ.	Naugary. ನಾಗರಿ.	Total of signatures. ಕುಲ್ ದಸ್ತಖತ್.	Unable to sign but tally kept. ದಸ್ತಖತ್ ಮಾಡಲಾರದೆ ಗುರುತು ಇಟ್ಟವರು.	Total of Visitors. ಕುಲ್ ನೋಡ ಬಂದವರು.	Men and Boys. ಗಂಡಸರು, ಹುಡುಗರು.	Women and Girls. ಹೆಂಗಸರು, ಹುಡುಗೀರು.	Total of Visitors. ಕುಲ್ ನೋಡ ಬಂದವರು.
458	371	1,053	610	2,510	365	65	13	2	5,447	1[illegible],492	19,939	7,573	6,919	19,939

MYSORE MUSEUM,
BANGALORE,
3rd June 1867.

H. R. OSWALD, M. D.,
Supt. of the Mysore Museum, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

The attention of all Amildars, and of subscribers to the Mysore Gazette, is directed to the following extract from the Notification regarding subscriptions to that paper:—

"The names of subscribers will be registered in "the offices of the Talook Amildars, who will be required "to submit to this office a quarterly statement of the "sums paid on account of subscription in advance; "and it will be distinctly understood, that no copies "will be furnished to subscribers until intimation "has been received of the payment into the Talook "Treasury of their subscriptions in advance."

N. B. Subscribers resident in the Cantonment and Pettah of Bangalore are requested to pay in their subscriptions direct to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

BANGALORE,
1st June 1867.

J. LACEY,
Compiler M. G.

ಪ್ರಕಟನೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಕೊಡೋಣಾದ ಯಿಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್ ನಾಮೆ ಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಮುಲ್ದಾರರು ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ನಿಗೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಕೋರಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೆ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮುಲ್ದಾರ್ರ ಕಚ್ಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಸದರೀ ಅಮುಲ್ದಾರ್ರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತೀ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ೩ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಖಜಾನೆಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತೀ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಂದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡಲಾರದೆಂದು ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಲಷ್ಕರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪೇಟೆಯೊಳಗು ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ಕಂಪೈಲರವರಿಗೇನೇ ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಾವತೀ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
೧ನೇ ಜೂನ್ ೧೮೬೭.

J. LACEY,
Compiler, M. Gazette.

IN THE COURT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT BANGALORE DISTRICT.

In the matter of the petition and schedules of Ragavendra Row, pensioned Goomastah of the Commissioner's Office, an insolvent debtor.

Ragavendra Row, having complied with the rules of the Court and having passed his examination is hereby declared free from liability to arrest or other civil process in respect to all debts entered in his schedules.

But should fraudulent transfer of property or concealment of assets be hereafter proved against him, the Court may revoke this order.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 31st day of May 1867.

W. HILL,
Offg. Deputy Superintendent.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್.

ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರ್ ಕಚ್ಚೇರಿ ಪೆನ್ಷನ್ ದಿವಾಳಿಯಾದ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾಯರ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಜಿಂದಿಗೀ ವಗೈರೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಯಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತದ್ದು.

ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಆತನು ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಆತನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿರುವ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಲಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸಮ್ಮನ್ಸ್ ವಗೈರೇಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ಮೋಸಕರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವತನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯರವರ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ಸ್ವತನ್ನು ಛಪಾಯಿಸಿದಂತಾಗಲಿ, ಆತನ ಮೇಲೆ ರುಜುವಾದಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಈ ಹುಕುಮನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

ಇದು ಸರ್ ೧೮೬೭ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಮೇ ಮಾಹೇ ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಾದ ಈದಿನ ನನ್ನ ದಸ್ತಖತ್ತು ಕೋರ್ಟು ಮೊಹರ್ನಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(Signed) W. HILL, *Offg. Dy. Supt.*